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To the PRINTERS,

THE HERO, nor in his *ſpeeches*, nor in his *memorials*, ever ſtrove harder than Philanthrop, to prove to the world that "*the bands of civil ſociety are broken, and that all government here is at an end.*" Theſe it has been ſaid, "*can never be reſtored, but by an army ſufficient to effect a true ſterling military execution of civil authority without controul.*" "Then" ſays another, "and then only", "can external and internal taxes be collected from thoſe on whom they are levied without their conſent". "To ſend a naked act to execute itſelf", ſays an excellent commentator, "is about as wiſe as to ſend a ſcabboard without a ſword." "The ſword in all policy ſhould have been ſent firſt (ſays he) and if there were no occaſion for it, it might be un-ſheathed at leiſure." How different this from the language of the brave old General H——d, "I will ſheath this ſword in my own bowels before I will draw it againſt any of my countrymen juſtly ſtruggling for their liberties"! The meaſures of G. B—d are become ſo generally diſguſtful, that Philanthrop himſelf in one of his firſt eſſays, conſidered him as nearly forſaken: And he ſeems to make a great merit in ſallying forth as his forlorn hope, or rather as the laſt *champion* "*on the ſide of truth, good order, injured and almoſt deſerted innocence.*" No knight errant could wiſh the idol of his heart in greater diſtreſs, in order for an opportunity to diſtinguiſh his bravery and win her forever, than the valorous *ſquire Philanthrop* has very patiently ſuffered his dear maſter to ruſh headlong into, before he "*ſtarts forth*" and appears on the ſtage for his relief. 'Tis well known to all the world, that G. B—d has in many inſtances treated both houſes of a——y in a manner that no man of ſenſe and honor will or can patiently brook.* Is it then any wonder that his adminiſtration ſhould become the ſubject of all thoſe kinds of animadverſion which unpopular and unconſtitutional meaſures naturally produce in all free countries? *Philanthrop's* conduct plainly ſhows he is playing the laſt of a deſperate game. When a complexion is ſuch that nothing better can be done, recourſe will be had to patches and paint. If at the ſame time the country can be blackened, it will take off from the weight of its teſtimony. *Philanthrop* proceeds on the favorite *maxim* of chicanery, "By ſo much as an opponent can be ſucceſsfully miſrepreſented, by ſo much is a client ſtrengthened." And, it muſt be conceded, ſhould *adminiſtration* in *Britain* be ſo illy informed, as to give credence to all the calumnies which Philanthrop has publiſhed and propagated, they muſt think the Maſſachuſets in as deplorable a ſtate, in all reſpects, as it moſt certainly is in *one*.

Philanthrop, among his other pretenſions, piques himſelf ſo much on his *veracity*, that I wiſh he had a better memory, or better information. He has aſſerted that the grant of Mount Deſert paſſed unanimouſly; and that the G——r never ſought for that grant. I ſhall expect ſoon to hear him deny, that the G——r ever ſought for a confirmation of the grant. To be ſure, as he makes the place ſuch a "thing of nothing," there muſt be ſoon a "dereliction". I had the honor of being particularly acquainted with many of the members of the houſe at the time of the grant. And ſome of thoſe who were intimately concerned in this notable tranſaction, have aſſured me, and if they pleaſe, can inform the public, that they know "*preciſely the contrary*" of Philanthrop's dogmas on the deſolate iſland, to be true. They ſay the grant was not unanimous, tho' many of the members were directly applied to by the G——r for their votes and influence. It is not entered in the printed journal of the houſe as unanimous. It is alſo certain that ſome of the members were at great pains to be truly informed in the real value of the iſland, but were ſhamefully impoſed upon by ſome who had been there, and muſt have proſtituted their honor to ſerve a turn. The premiſes were never conceived by the houſe to be worth more than £.300 ſterling, and by many not that. One ſaid on the occaſion, that he would not take it, if given to him; and that the province would be obliged to the G——r, if he would accept of ſo mean a preſent. The above ſum was at firſt applied for in ſpecie, in regard to the extraordinary expence, the G——r had, within a ſhort time incurred, in ſueing out commiſſions. He was firſt ſent out to the Jerſeys. From thence he was ſoon removed hither. Soon after this, took place the demiſe of his late Majeſty, of bleſſed memory. It was however ſtrenuouſly objected, that ſuch a grant would be making a dangerous precedent:—That it was quite enough honorably to ſupport a G——r, without the expence of purchaſing or renewing commiſſions. An equivalent in lands was then propoſed. But to this, it was ſaid, that it was immaterial whether lands or money were given for the purpoſe. But finally, after diverſe very diligent ſeekings, and many curious coincidents and coalitions taking place, at that very criſis, it was ſuggeſted, that a G——r's intereſt & influence might be of ſervice in procuring a confirmation of ſome new townſhips then propoſed to be granted in the Eaſt. On this ſcore, and on this principally, was the iſland given, and ſo it appears on the journals. But had it been known to be worth more than £.300, it would no more have been granted him, than all the lands from the province of Main to St. Croix. Into how many iſlands Mount Deſert is multiplied ſince the year 1762, or how many of them fall within the G——r's ſurvey, I know not: but depend on it, that the wiſdom and vigilance of our fathers will, at the next ſeſſion of the a——y, induce them to enquire into the matter. What view Philanthop has in diminiſhing the value of the grant is evident. The inſinuation that the province doubted their title is without any foundation. Thoſe in England who want a full and true information of the extent and value of the grant, may be eaſily ſatisfied by the officers of his Majeſty's ſhips lately on the northern ſtation. In ſhort, as the province were deceived in their grant, I cannot ſee the impropriety of their applying home to prevent a confirmation. I would not be miſunderſtood. I cannot deſire the G——r to be a loſer by this, far from it. By Philanthrop's account his E——y has been deceived too, and expended more money on the place, than it is now worth. There was a *bona fide* intention to give the G——r about £.300, for his weight and influence at the court of Great-Britain, the extent at which it was then rated, however ſtocks may have ſince riſen. This ſum he ought to have. I therefore propoſe that the Province pay him that, with what he has ſpent about the iſland, with compound intereſt, to a fraction——Then, as equity will require, that he re-convey the Mount and its appurtenances to the Province. I think nothing can be fairer between man and man. And if Philanthrop is not wretchedly out in common, as he is in his political arithmetic, I think the G——r muſt be obliged to me for the propoſal, and readily cloſe with it. I am no *hireling*, nor *ſeeker*.

C. C.

P. S. I ſhould be glad to know if the learned Philanthrop ever heard of the attempt of G——r B——d to eſtabliſh an academy for the *Belles Lettres* in the county of Hampſhire? If he has not, witneſs two houſes of aſſembly remonſtrating! Witneſs the rev. the corporation of Harvard-College, the overſeers and clergy, petitioning againſt the proceeding, that the G——r aſſumed a power that no G——r here ſince the days of *Andros* ever pretended to! Whereas all towns and corporations here, ſince our charter, have been by act of aſſembly, and can by law be no otherwiſe created, he of his meer motion, and in the plenitude of his power, executed, and cauſed the Secretary of the province to record in the Council books an ample charter for a College in ſaid county of Hampſhire. And tho', with the utmoſt difficulty, a ſort of ſuſpenſion was obtained, yet the record remains; and when the G——r is gone, the original charter will doubtleſs be produced. I may be out in my law, but at preſent I think he has juſt as good authority to eſtabliſh a college of Jeſuits; and be Philanthrop in doubt or not, I ſhall give my reaſons. "*But of this more hereafter.*"

C. C.

* *See ſpeeches & meſſages for theſe 6 years paſt.*

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL, vid. pa. 564

PHILANTHROP in one of his performances very roundly aſſerts, that G——r B——d "has given every poſſible proof of the moſt ſincere friendſhip to this much deceived people": He would perhaps think it invidious in any one to call upon him to produce a ſingle inſtance in ſupport of his aſſertion: I will not inſiſt upon it. If he at laſt makes it appear to the impartial world, that his hero has not acted the part of an enemy to the province, it will be as much as in reaſon can be expected of him. The adverſaries of G——r B——d are however deſired to remember, that every man has his foibles: He that is without ſin among you, let him caſt the firſt ſtone. If *avarice* is Mr. B——d's cardinal vice, which I do not pretend to affirm, let Meſſieurs X. Paſkalos, and others, conſider how difficult it is for *them* to guard againſt the ſins that eaſily beſet them, and be ready to make allowances for the infirmities of *others*.——I neither know nor care much about the dollars at the caſtle: too much time and paper, I think has been ſpent upon this matter, which in my poor opinion is of little importance to the G——r or the public: No one, I think, can blame Mr. B——d for accepting of Mount Deſert, be it worth more or leſs, when it was offered to him, provided no indirect methods were taken by him to obtain the grant. I am free to own, I ſhould not have heſitated about it. A thouſand inſtances of this nature will not prove that Mr. B——d is an enemy to this province, ſo much as that he is under the ſtrongeſt ties of *gratitude*, as well as duty, to be its *friend* and *patron*.——Whether he is or is not an *enemy* to the province, is the point which I think ought to be kept to: Philanthrop has drawn it into queſtion, and voluntarily undertakes to ſhow that he is not: This being a negative, it is a hard taſk for him to prove it, but by making it appear, either that G——r B——d has given "ſufficient proofs of the moſt ſincere friendſhip" to the province, or that the allegations of his adverſaries are groundleſs. For the firſt, we have only his aſſertion, unſupported by a ſingle fact; and when he is preſs'd to make out the latter, he artfully ſhifts the queſtion, and puts the *onus probandi* upon his opponents. Thus we find him calling upon all the world to ſhow whether G——r B——d has ever employed his influence at the court of Great Britain, to the injury of the province? A ſenſible writer, who ſigns X, joins iſſue, and poſitively aſſerts, that *he has*. Among other inſtances, he produces the joint teſtimony of the Lords, who proteſted againſt the repeal of the ſtamp-act, giving it as one reaſon for their proteſt, that Mr. B——d had ſaid that it was the intention of the Americans to bring the authority of parliament into contempt: If this be a fact, could the G——r employ his influence at the Court of G. B. more effectually, to the injury of the Province than by repreſenting them as *diſaffected* to the King's Government and aiming at *independency*? Philanthrop affects to treat his opponent X with great contempt, and after two or three flirts, he waves this very important queſtion, by hinting that poſſibly their Lordſhips miſtook his E——y. But if this writer has nothing more material to ſay, what muſt the impartial reader conclude, but that, either the Lords have groſly abuſed G——r B——d, or, that *he* has abus'd the province in ſo palpable a manner, as that he ought to be conſidered and treated, as a public enemy, at leaſt ſo far as to give a check to his proceedings.——I confeſs I find it very hard to believe that thoſe whom Philanthrop will acknowledge to be the *better ſort* of people in the nation, would make a public & ſolemn declaration, which ſhould moſt ſenſibly affect the character either of G. B——d or of the people of America, without the beſt grounds: But he thinks it ſufficient to intimate, that poſſibly their Lordſhips tack'd together a number of detach'd ſentiments in Mr. B——d's letters, and out of them all made an aſſertion, which he never thought of making himſelf, that the Americans intended to bring the authority of Parliament into contempt! and thus the matter is, to uſe the expreſſion of X, *ſlid over*.——I wiſh Philanthrop

(*See the laſt Page*)

To the PRINTERS,

THE Court Writer, in his firſt Production, conceded, that an evident Deſign in the Governor, to do us ſome irreparable Injury, might palliate and juſtify the Treatment he had received from Paſkalos.---The Writers on the other Side, have tho't proper to join Iſſue with Philanthrop, and to produce Proofs from Facts of ſuch a Deſign.---Their Inſtances, are very numerous and very intereſting.---But there is one Example, introduced laſt Monday, by B. B. which has very much engaged my Attention, ever ſince------The Example I mean, is the Exception of two Gentlemen, returned as Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the Dedimus at Concord, 1764---I remember to have heard of that Affair in the Time of it---Philanthrop demands, with an Air of the moſt finiſhed Court-aſſurance, "has the G---r ever diſcovered the leaſt Inclination to abridge us of our conſtitutional Rights and Liberties? and has he ever attempted to ſtretch Prerogative beyond its juſt Bounds"? I muſt confeſs when I firſt heard of the Concord Anecdote, I thought it a Proof that "precluded all Diſputation", of an evident Deſign to do us an irreparable Injury, and of the ſtrongeſt Inclination to abridge us of our moſt important conſtitutional Rights and Liberties, and of the heartieſt Attempt to puſh Prerogative beyond its juſt Bounds; and I was fully of B. B's Opinion, that "no Britiſh Prince ſince the Revolution, and but few before, ever attempted to puſh Prerogative ſo far."---And I think ſtill it ought to be known to all Men, and remembered forever---For which Purpoſe I ſhould own myſelf under ſtill further and greater Obligations to B. B. or any other Gentleman, if he would inform me and the public, more fully of the Particulars,---who the two Gentlemen excepted were---what was the G---r's Pretence for excepting them---What Arguments, or tolerable or intolerable Colouring he gave for this Proceeding---Who were the principal Speakers at the Conference, and whether any one Member of either Houſe was of the Governor's Opinion, and if any, which I hope and believe there were not, who that Member was----The preſent Generation, and Poſterity likewiſe, ought to be informed of ſuch Attempts?---

I hope next Week to hear a more full Account of this Matter, and in the mean Time I beg Leave to offer to the Conſideration of the Public, an Extract from a great Writer of the laſt Age.

"King James made one Attempt, indeed, in the Beginning of his Reign, which bid fairer, for Succeſs, than any of thoſe, which he made afterwards; and which, if it had ſucceeded, would have done the great Work of his Reign, by Means more ſilent and more dangerous; more ſoft in Appearance, and more deadly in Effect.---We mean the Attempt he made on the Priviledges of the Houſe of Commons, in the Caſe of Elections. In the Proclamation for calling his firſt Parliament, he aſſumed a new and unjuſtifiable Prerogative, by his Manner of preſcribing to the Electors and to the Elected. In the Courſe of the Seſſion, he endeavour'd to put this Prerogative in Execution, by inſiſting, firſt that the Commons, ſhould confer with the Lords, and when this was refuſed, that they ſhould confer with the Judges on the Merits of an Election and Return for the County of Buckingham, which they had already heard and decided.---If the King had prevailed in this Attempt of garbling the Houſe of Commons, he would have prevailed very probably in that, which he made ſometime afterwards of impriſoning and puniſhing the Members of it---Thus he might have intimidated thoſe by one Prerogative, whom he could not exclude by the other. Such an Influence as muſt have reſulted from hence, joined to that, which the executive Power gives unavoidably to every King, would ſoon have rendered the Houſe of Commons, as dependent upon him, as the Houſe of Lords at that Time, appeared to be:---for if Money gets Money, which will not, we ſuppoſe, be deny'd in this Stockjobbing Age, it is no leſs true, and perhaps no leſs viſible, that Influence begets Influence. Now we apprehend that in this Caſe, the Barrier of Liberty had been totally deſtroyed, and that King James would have virtually been in Poſſeſſion of arbitrary Power." Your's,

CASSIUS.

Laſt Saturday Night, Capt. Dixey, arrived here in 42 Days from London, and has bro't Papers to the 21ſt of November, from which we have extracted the following, viz.

Paris, Nov. 9. The Affair of the Manilla Ranſom is not yet ſettled. The Engliſh Miniſtry, it's ſaid, will allow, no more than 1,500,000 Piaſters by Way of Satisfaction for the Plunder committed after the Town had capitulated, and refuſes to refer to the Judgment of the King of Pruſſia, whom the Spaniſh Miniſtry propoſes as Mediator.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WESTMINSTER, November 11.

This Day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being come thither, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech;

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE high Price of Wheat, and the defective Produce of that Grain laſt Harveſt, together with the extraordinary Demands for the ſame from Foreign Parts, have principally determined me to call you thus early together, that I might have the Senſe of Parliament as ſoon as conveniently might be, on a Matter ſo important, and particularly affecting the poorer Sort of my Subjects.

The Urgency of the Neceſſity called upon me, in the mean Time to exert my Royal Authority for the Preſervation of the publick Safety, againſt a growing Calamity, which could not admit of Delay. I have therefore, by and with the Advice of my Privy Council, laid an Embargo on Wheat and Wheat Flour going out of the Kingdom, until the Advice of Parliament could be taken thereupon.

If further Proviſions of Law be requiſite or expedient with regard to the Dearneſs of Corn, ſo neceſſary to the Suſtenance of the poorer Sort, they cannot eſcape the Wiſdom of Parliament, to which I recommend the due Conſideration thereof.

At the ſame Time I muſt with Concern take Notice, that, notwithſtanding my Cares for my People, a Spirit of the moſt daring Inſurrection has in divers Parts broke forth in Violences of the moſt criminal Nature.

Neceſſary Orders have been given for bringing ſuch dangerous Offenders to condign Puniſhment, and ſpeedy Juſtice; nor ſhall Vigilance and Vigour on my Part be wanting, to reſtore Obedience and Reverence to Law and Government.

I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that, ſince I laſt met you, I have concluded a Treaty of Commerce with my good Siſter the Empreſs of Ruſſia, whereby that conſiderable Branch of Trade is fixed on a juſt and ſatisfactory Footing.

It is with Pleaſure that I alſo acquaint you, that the Marriage between my good Brother the King of Denmark, and my Siſter the Princeſs Caroline Matilda has been ſolemnized, and the natural Alliance between the two Crowns happily ſtrengthened by an additional Tye of ſo agreeable a Nature.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Eſtimates for the current Service of the Year to be laid before you.

Such Supplies as you may grant ſhall be duly applied with the utmoſt Fidelity, and ſtricteſt Regard to the Objects for which they are granted.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The general Poſture of Affairs in Europe affords no Occaſin to lay any Thing new before you upon that Head. My Purpoſes are conſtant and fix'd to maintain, on my Part, the publick Tranquility inviolate; and to ſupport the Dignity of my Crown, and the Rights of my Subjects. The Juſtice and Wiſdom of the other great Powers of Europe leave no room to apprehend any Intentions of a contrary Nature.

LONDON,

Oct. 29. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Col. Guy Charleton, to be Brigadier-General of his Majeſty's forces in North-America only, in the room of Major-General Burton, preferred.

Oct. 31. There are now Sixteen Seats vacant in Parliament by Deaths and Promotions, during the laſt Receſs.

A Letter from Dover, dated Oct. 29, ſays, "Yeſterday John Wilkes, Eſq; landed here from France."

Nov. 6. It is ſaid, that by comparing the Date of the Account of the terrible Hurricane and Earthquake at Martinico, over great Part of the Iſland of Cuba, and more or leſs over all the American Iſlands, it appears that that melancholly Diſaſter happened on the Evening of the ſame Day that the Planet Mars was in the neareſt Approach to the Earth, which was Aug. 13.

Nov. 7. Orders are given for a detachment of the royal regiment of artillery to be in readineſs to embark for the iſland of St. John's, in Newfoundland.

Nov. 8. A large veſſel is drove on ſhore between Kidwelly and Pombray, loaded with naval ſtores, bound from New-York to London.

Nov. 10. Yeſterday the Court at St. James's was very numerous and ſplendid, it being the firſt Time of her Majeſty's public Appearance there ſince the Birth of the Princeſs Royal.

Nov. 13. Yeſterday the right hon. the houſe of Peers waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, with their addreſs of thanks for his moſt gracious Speech from the throne; to which they received a moſt gracious anſwer.

Nov. 20. Yeſterday Lord Edgecumbe reſigned his place as treaſurer of his Majeſty's houſhold.

Nov. 14. Yeſterday the hon. houſe of Commons waited on his Majeſty with their addreſs of thanks for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, and congratulations on the birth of the Princeſs Royal, and the marriage of the Queen of Denmark; to which they received a moſt gracious anſwer.

Whitehall, Nov. 18. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Maurice Morgann, Eſq; the Office of Secretary of the Colony of Nova Cæſarea, or New Jerſey in America.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Thomas Cumming, Eſq; the Office of Vendue Maſter in the Province of New York in America.

Nov. 21. His Majeſty has appointed John Shelley, to be Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſhold, in the room of Lord Edgecumbe, who has reſigned.

BOSTON, January 12.

Laſt Thurſday Evening DUNCAN STEWART, Eſq; Collector of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Port of New-London, was married to Miſs NANCY ERVING, youngeſt Daughter of the Hon. JOHN ERVING, Eſq; of this Town; a moſt amiable and agreable young Lady.

By the Quebec Gazette of the 24th ult. we find, that there were brought to that Town, by the Provoſt Marſhal of the Diſtrict of Montreal, ſix Perſons of conſiderable Note in that Place, as well Engliſh as French, charged with having been concerned in the Aſſaſſination of Thomas Walker, on the 6th of December, 1764.---It is ſaid there are Orders iſſued for apprehending ſeveral others.

The Boſton-Packet, Marſhall, from this Port, arrived at Portſmouth, about the 18th of November, after a Paſſage of 25 Days. Capt. Hunter, is alſo arrived in England, after a ſhort Paſſage.

This Morning Capt. Calef arrived from London.

The Southern & Weſtern Mail due the 27th ult. did not arrive 'till laſt Saturday Noon, owing to the Extremity of the Seaſon, and ſuch bad Travelling. Nothing new by him. There is now two Mails due.

There will be a Vendue of Houſe Furniture at the Auction Room in Queen-Street, on Thurſday next, to begin at Ten o'Clock.

☞ *Faneuil-Hall Lottery No. 5, finiſhed Drawing on Thurſday laſt. A Liſt of the Prizes, which will be in our next, may be ſeen at the Printing-Office.*

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JOSHUA GREEN,

At the Corner of Queen Street, near the Town Houſe in *BOSTON,*

NEW Raiſins, Currants, *Turkey* Figs, Citron, Almonds, Sago, Salop, *French* and Pearl Barley, Rice and Flour of Rice, Oatmeal, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Alſpice, race ground and preſerved Ginger, Saltpetre, Anniſeed, Coriander and Catway Seed, Canary Rape & Hemp ditto. BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt or any leſs Quantity, fine Hyſon and Souchong ditto, raw and ground Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Young's and Durham's Flour of Muſtard, Florence and Aix Oyl, Anchovies, Capers, Kyan, Split Pleas, Cheſhire Cheeſe, Salvolatile, Hungary and Lavender, Turlington and Stoughton's Drops, Straſburg Rappe & *Kippen*'s Snuff & Tobacco, Caſtile Soap, Bees Wax, Iſinglaſs, Velvet Corks, Sulphur, Allum, Brimſtone, Coperas, red Sanders, Madder, Redwood, Logwood, Gumarabic, Argol Rotton Stone, Nutgalls, Verdigris, white and red Lead, *Spaniſh* Brown and Whiting, beſt Indigo and Cotton Wool, Womens Shoes, London and Poland Starch, 15 18 & 22 Inch Pipes, Stone Juggs, Ink Powder, Henry VIIIth Cards, Pins, Sieve Bottoms and Sieves, japann'd Tea Kettles, plain and wrought Waiters, Tea Cheſts, Sugar Caniſters, Plate Baſkets, Bottle Stands, Sconce Glaſſes, Chimney & Dreſſing ditto, Sets of Salvers with Glaſſes for a Pyramid, Globes for Lamps, with a great Variety of GLASS and CHINA Ware.

☞ All Perſons that are ſtill indebted to the late Company of *Joſhua Green* and *Edward Walker*, are deſired to pay the ſame to Joſhua Green, according to *their* joint Requeſt at parting.

TANSUR'S

Royal Melody Compleat,

the laſt and beſt Edition, with Additions, on Copper Plate, may be had at JOHN PERKINS's Shop in Union Street, Boſton, next Door to Mr. *Frederick William Geyer*'s. N. B. At the ſame Place may be had a large Aſſortment of Paper Hangings for Rooms.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A young Man out of the Country,

that would ſerve in a Family; he is us'd to Horſes, and can drive a Carriage; inquire of Edes & Gill.

Stolen out of a Houſe in Town

the laſt Week a SCARLET ROQUELO; if it has been or ſhould be offered for Sale, 'tis requeſted that Notice may be given to the Printers hereof.

*which made some clamour as being illegal. vid page 609 & vid Manilla Capitul. pa. 60

SCHEME

OF a LOTTERY for Raiſing Nine Hundred Dollars, towards Re-building *Faneuil*-Hall, agreeable to an Act of the General-Court, wherein Meſſieurs *Joſeph Jackſon*, *Thomas Cuſhing*, *Benjamin Auſtin*, *Samuel Sewall*, *John Ruddock*, and *John Hancock*, Eſqrs. or any Three of them, are appointed Managers, who are ſworn to the faithful Performance of their Truſt.

Faneuil Hall LOTTERY, No. Six,

Conſiſts of 2250 Tickets, at Four Dollars each; 476 of which are Prizes of the following Value,

Prizes		Dollars		Dollars.
1	of	2250	is	2250
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	250	is	250
8	of	100	are	800
9	of	50	are	450
30	of	10	are	300
425	of	6	are	2550
476	Prizes.			8,100
1774	Blanks.			

2250 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is 9,000 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes, 8,100 Dollars.

Remains for the Market, 900 Dollars,

THIS Scheme is planned in the moſt advantagious Manner, and at firſt View will appear to be preferable to the laſt. It conſiſts of much larger Prizes, and of but little above half the Number of Tickets; the Chance for drawing the high Prizes muſt therefore be near as good again. The Managers have calculated it in this Manner, with a View of Drawing without Delay, and to gratify a Number of Perſons who were diſappointed of purchaſing in the laſt Lottery. This Diſappointment has created ſuch a Demand for Tickets, that they expect to diſpoſe of the few Tickets of which this Lottery conſiſts in a few Weeks. Thoſe therefore who deſign to be Adventurers, muſt apply to the Managers immediately, as they are abſolutely determined upon fixing a Day for Drawing as ſoon as the Numbers, &c. are rolled up; which they deſign to compleat in a Month or five Weeks at fartheſt.

Publick and ſeaſonable Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Drawing; and as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, a Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in *Edes* and *Gill's Boſton Gazette and Country Journal*, and the Money paid to the Poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets within Twenty Days after Drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within Twelve Months after Drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generouſly given for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, and applied accordingly.

Tickets to be had of the reſpective Managers, and of Edes and Gill.

A few Firkins of choice good Iriſh BUTTER, to be Sold by BLANCHARD & HANCOCK, oppoſite the Conduit.——Likewiſe a large and good aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Pewter Wares, juſt imported in the *Lydia*, Captain *Scott*, from *London*.—Alſo, Philadelphia and Ruſſia Barr Iron, &c. all at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joſeph Palmer, & Co.

At their Store on *Minot*'s T,

SPermaceti Candles, *warranted Pure*—Spermaceti in Cakes—Strain'd Spermaceti Oyl, by the Quantity or Caſk—*Philadelphia* Flour—Engliſh Duck, Cordage, &c

IMported immediately from London, and to be Sold at the Houſe of Capt. *Joſeph Goldthwait* in Back Street, a little to the Northward of Mr. *Robert Gould*'s Store in *Boſton*—a neat Aſſortment of Millenary Goods, ſuch as Figured and plain Gauze, yard wide Pariſnet, a handſome Aſſortment of Ribbons of the neweſt Faſhion, a compleat aſſortment of Lady's Egrets and Breaſt Flowers, the beſt of Kid and Bath Lamb Gloves and Mitts, the genteeleſt Lady's Feathers for Hats that ever was imported, Cap Wire, Tapes, Pins, the beſt of White Chaple Needles, a neat aſſortment of Fans, Blond and Trol'y Lace, a few Pieces of India Chints and Book Muſlin, Gauze Caps of the neweſt Faſhion, &c all ſold cheap for Caſh

Juſt Imported from *Canada*,

And to be Sold by GREEN & BOYLSTON, *at their Store the lower End of King Street.*

A Parcel of Spring Bever, Raccoons, Muſquaſh, Bearſkns, &c.

WHEREAS the Co-partnerſhip of *Andrews* and *Domett* expired the 1ſt Inſtant: All who are indebted to ſaid Company are requeſted to make immediate Payment. And many who have been long delinquent, may be aſſured that their Notes and Accounts will ſoon be put in Suit, except prevented by the Diſcharge of their reſpective Balances to either of ſaid Partners.

Boſton, Jan. 10. 1767. BENJ^a. ANDREWS, jun. JOSEPH DOMETT.

To be Sold, at the loweſt Rates, *for Caſh only*, by

Benjamin Andrews, jun.

At his Store oppoſite the Swing-Bridge;

Philadelphia common and ſuperfine Flour, refined Iron, Hollow Iron Ware, Engliſh and German Steel, *choice French Indigo*, Piemento, Rice, Muſtard, Kippen's Snuff, *Bohea Tea*, brown Sugars, Seine Twine, Deer's Leather, &c.—Alſo a few Quintals 1ſt Shoal Winter Dumb Fiſh.

N. B. He wants a few Bags of Hops, of the laſt Year's Growth.

Oliver Greenleaf,

At his Shop at the South End, *BOSTON*,

HAS Imported in Capt. *Scott*, who is juſt arrived from *London*, a general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon—which he will ſell as cheap, if not cheaper, for Caſh, than can be bought out of any Shop or Store in *Boſton*—by Wholeſale or Retail.

BEST Bath Beavers, plain and knapt, at 43s & 9d per Yard,
blue and cloth-colour'd Kerſeys as low as 20s. per Yard,
4 & 6 qr. green Ratteens,
4 qr. blue and cloth-colour'd ditto, at 15s.
Check'd Barley Corns, at 13s. & 1d.
beſt yard-wide Venetians,
ſprigg'd Mecklenbergs,
figur'd Duroys,
flower'd Serge,
white Flannels,
7 qr. Blankets,
Superfine German Serges at 37s & 6d. Yard,
Bearſkins,
Plain and knapt Beaver Coatings,
very genteel Tippets ſilver'd at 22s. & 6d.
Ditto Turbands at 11s. & 3d. Silk & Thread ditto, Tippets at 10s.
Turbands at 5s.
narrow Ribbons of moſt colours for Trimmings, with a great Variety of Garland and other Trimmings, very low,
blue, pink, laylock, and white ſpotted and ſtrip'd ſilver'd Ribbons, very genteel, at 8s per Yard, and 4l 2s. 6. per Piece, Shalloons & Tammies very low,
colour'd Crapes at 13s 6d per Yard,
Poland Starch.

With a great Variety of other Articles, too tedious to be enumerated,—all which will be Sold uncommon low, for Caſh only.——Choice *Lynn* Shoes as uſual, at 35s a Pair.——

Juſt Publiſhed, Price *Four Shillings* Lawful, And to be Sold by

John Mein,

At the London Book Store, North Side of Kingſtreet, *BOSTON*.

Four Diſſertations

On the Reciprocal Advantages of a Perpetual Union between Great-Britain and her American Colonies. Written for Mr. *Sargent*'s Prize Medal. To which is prefixed, An EULOGIUM, ſpoken on the Delivery of the Medal. By *William Smith*, D. D. Provoſt of the College of *Philadelphia*.

The firſt Diſſertation was written by Dr. *Morgan*, Fellow of the Royal Society at *London*, and Profeſſor of Phyſick in the College of *Philadelphia*.

The ſecond Diſſertation by Mr. *Watts*.
The third — — by — —
The fourth — — by *Francis Hopkinſon*, Eſq;

Theſe Diſſertations need no Recommendation; a Subject more important, or ſo truly animating, could not at this Time have employed the Pen of the Patriot or the Scholar. That the Prize ſhould be gained by a Gentleman of ſuch extenſive Learning and Abilities as Dr. *Morgan*, will not ſeem ſtrange to thoſe who are acquainted with his Merit: But, it muſt give the greateſt Pleaſure to every true American, and to our Siſter Colony in particular, that, on this Occaſion, ſo many of her Sons (the Authors of the three laſt Diſſertations) diſplayed ſuch vigorous Efforts of Genius.

At the above Store may be had,

Dr. *Morgan*'s Diſcourſe upon the Inſtitution of Medical School's in America.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *Alexander Scammel* late of *Boſton*, Blackſmith deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Jonathan Brown* Executor, or *Elizabeth Scammel*, Executrix to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for Settlement.

Juſt Imported and to be Sold by

JOHN MEIN,

At the London Book Store King-Street *Boſton*,

SERMONS TO YOUNG WOMEN,

By the Rev. Dr FORDYCE an eminent diſſenting Miniſter in *LONDON*. 2 vo's.

(Price 8s 8d Lawful Money; or 3l. 5s Old Tenor.)

Though this author is a profeſſed advocate for that ſex, who leads the world, he does not however addreſs them in the uſual ſtrains of flattery and admiration, but in the ſame and impartial ſtyle of friendſhip. He entertains the higheſt idea of their importance and deſtination; and does not conſider them in that debaſing light in which they are too often conſidered, as formed only to domeſtic drudges, and the ſlaves of our pleaſures; but as intended to be reaſonable and agreeable companions, faithful and affectionate friends, the SWEETNERS and the CHARM OF HUMAN LIFE. There are no compoſitions of this kind in the Engliſh language, in which are to be found greater delicacy of ſentiment, correctneſs of imagination, elegance of taſte, or that contain ſuch genuine pictures of life and manners. *Happy the Mothers who follow his Maxims in Forming the Taſte and Manners of their Daughters! Happy, thrice Happy the Daughters who are Bleſſed with Such Mothers!*

A few Boxes choice freſh LEMMONS, warranted free from Froſt, to be ſold; inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale on THURSDAY next, A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths coarſe and fine, Ratteens, Kerſeys, Shalloons, Baizes, Callamancoes, Garlix, Hollands, Cambricks, Lawns, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Fuſtians, Dimothees, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Blankets, Coverlids, Watches, Tables and other Houſe Furniture, &c.

N. B. Half a Dozen Mehogany Frame Chairs.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moſes Deſhon*,

At the neweſt Auction-Room, oppoſite the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square; Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday, To begin at III. o'Clock.

BRoad Cloths, Shalloons, Callamancoes, Baize, Breeches Patterns, Men & Womens Hoſe, Rugs, Silk and Hair Buttons, Metal do, Knives Snuff Boxes, a Collection of Books, Houſhold Furniture, &c.

Conſtant Attendance at ſaid Room.

NEW AUCTION ROOM, In Royal-Exchange Lane, To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday.

VELVETS, Broad Cloths, Forreſt Cloths, Bearſkins, Carpets, Blankets, Coverlids and Rugs, Camblets, Plaids, Shalloons, Iriſh Linnen & Sheeting, Garlix, Checks, Mens Womens and Childrens Hoſe, Check Handkerchiefs, Engliſh Blacking Balls, Chalk, Muſtard and Snuff, Feather Beds, Mehogany Bedſteds and Tables, Leather Bottom Chairs & other Furniture, Books, Watches, Apparel, &c

——*PUBLIC VENDUE OFFICE*——
(North-End, near the Old-North,)
THIS EVENING (Monday) will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A very large ſquare Looking-Glaſs, Setts of Houſe Bruſhes, Watches and a Variety of other Articles. The Sale to begin at 6 o'Clock.

John Gerriſh.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN,

Rogers from Philadelphia. Snow from North-Carolina. Hooper from London.

CLEARED OUT.

Shand, Clowſton and Bell for South-Carolina. Buſman for Virginia. Brown for Weſt-Indies. Tyler for Jamaica. Eaſterbrook for Honduras.

Buried in the Town of Boſton, ſince our laſt,
Twelve Whites. NO Black
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Eight.

High Water at Boſton, for this preſent Week.

Monday, 30 m after 9	Friday, 34 m after 12
Tueſday 21 m after 10	Saturday 12 m after 1
Wedneſday, 9 m after 11	Lord's Day, 50 m after 1
Thurſday, 1 m after 12	Full ☽ 14 Day, 8 Night

Philanthrop would treat his correſpondent X with a little more ceremony, who in my opinion writes with caution and good ſenſe : In the mean time, in further anſwer to his queſtion, let me aſk whether his E----y, *before the paſſing* the ſtamp-act, did not acquaint the Miniſtry that "America could "bear conſiderable Duties and TAXES"? This was publickly ſaid, if I miſtake not, in your paper ſome months ago, and I do not remember that it was ever contradicted : If this was a fact, had not ſuch information, from a gentlemen of his ſtation and importance, a tendency to facilitate the paſſing of the deteſted ſtamp-act ? If this did not *originate* the deſign of taxing the colonies, could he have ſaid more to *encourage* it ? And did he not *then* employ his influence at the Court of Great-Britain to the injury not of this Province alone, but of the whole Continent ?

Philanthrop again aſks whether G---r B----d has ever diſcovered the leaſt inclination to abridge us of any of our conſtitutional rights and privileges ? And is it not ſufficient to ſay, that he was a moſt reſtleſs and indefatigable advocate for the ſtamp-act ? Did he not diſcover the ſtrongeſt inclination and uſe all the means in his power in private as well as in publick, to enforce a ſubmiſſion to a parliamentary taxation ; which, tho' not by the name of a ſtamp-act, he had before *recommended* and encouraged ? And is not ſuch a taxation on all hands allowed to be an abridgment of our conſtitutional rights ? Philanthrop ſays that "Mr. "B----d's *honeſt repreſentation* had a great influence in procuring the repeal of the ſtamp-act." But *deteſted* as he owns it is, the repreſentations or rather *recommendations* of Mr. B----d, whether *honeſt* or not, had in all likelihood, as great an influence in bringing the act into being---ſo that to make the moſt of it, he only had a hand in *undoing* what he had before *recommended* to be done ; and which when done, his friends will own, he *ſupported to the utmoſt of his power* ; till he found the whole continent, *better ſort* and all, reſented it as a violation of their conſtitutional rights---and yet Philanthrop can aſk whether he ever diſcovered *the leaſt* inclination to abridge us of our conſtitutional rights and liberties ?

It is further aſked whether he has ever attempted to ſtretch Prerogative beyond its juſt bounds ? A notable inſtance of which B B has mentioned, in his attempting to make *himſelf* the ſole judge of the qualification of the members of the Houſe : Does not this diſcover in him a diſpoſition to ſtretch the Prerogative, and to abridge us of our conſtitutional rights ? And if, as it is ſaid, he *ſtill aſſerts his claim*, and has *repreſented the caſe home*, is he not even now, uſing his influence at the Court of Great Britain to the injury of this Province in a very tender point ? And pray what regard did he diſcover, what tenderneſs to the privileges of the Houſe of Repreſentatives and of the People, when he aſſerted it as the right of the Governor and Council to apply the public money to the purpoſes of Government *ex arbitrio* ? *His own* words are, "There will ſometimes be caſes in which the Governor, with the Council, is to be juſtified in iſſuing money (out of the treaſury) for ſervices *not expreſsly provided for* by the General Court."---This I take to be the LAW and uſage of every Royal government on the continent. And he further declares, that to call in queſtion the diſcretion of the Governor and Council in ſuch an act, would "very much weaken government." The Houſe of Repreſentatives did in fact remonſtrate to his E----y, againſt this very conduct : and in his anſwer he plainly told them, "That it was an act which the Governor with the Council had A RIGHT to do : That it was a *legal* and *conſtitutional* exerciſe of the powers veſted in them : And that if it was ill adviſed" (which he would by no means admit) "it could amount to no more than an improper application of the public money, by thoſe *who had* LAWFUL AUTHORITY *to apply ſuch money to the public purpoſes*." Was this inadvertence, or was it not an open and a bold attempt to abridge us of our conſtitutional rights, and ſtretch Prerogative beyond its juſt bounds ? —Inſtances might be multiplied, but the taſk is diſagreeable : Philanthrop has buſineſs enough on his hands : Let him prove as he aſſerts, that theſe are "the groundleſs inſinuations of faction and "malice"---"The calumnies of ambitious and envious pretenders to patriotiſm"---Let him make it appear to the impartial world, that they are "the bold aſſertions of turbulent deſtroyers of the publick peace", or by his *ſilence at leaſt*, give countenance to the juſt complaints of a much injured Country. For my own part, I wiſh that a veil could be ſpread over all that has paſt : *But this cannot be done till a better temper ſhall prevail* : Could we for the ſake of peace, bury the *hard ſpeeches* of May and June laſt, in perpetual oblivion ; and never more remember that the Country had been charged, at one time with *undutifulneſs, unthankfulneſs, oppugnation of the King's authority*---anon, with *diſaffection* to the Parliament, and an *intention to bring it into contempt*---Could we for the ſake of harmony, mutual confidence and affection, which a lover of his Country wiſhes to ſee, forget all theſe things ; yet we ought not, we cannot forget that, *our Country is under the diſpleaſure of its Sovereign* : And when we read Lord Shelburne's letter to his Excellency Governor Bernard "I have "ſays he, received your letters and the incloſures, "and have laid them before his Majeſty"---&, "his "Majeſty is ſorry to find that an ill temper pre"vails in his colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay"---when we read, ſee and judge for ourſelves, can we be at a loſs, to conclude, in whoſe breaſt alone this ill temper prevails : And ſhould we ſuſpect, that his M----y received thoſe ill impreſſions of us, *at the very time* when theſe letters and incloſures were laid before him, I am apt to think Philanthrop would find it difficult to convince a reader of impartial and common ſenſe, that the ſuſpicion "has its ſource, not in truth, nor in a regard for our welfare, but in ſome of the worſt of Paſſions."

PHILOPATRIÆ.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, *Eſq* ; *one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province of the* Maſſachuſetts Bay.

We the Subſcribers, Proprietors of the common and undivided Land in the Townſhip of *Rutland* (the Settlers Part excepted) lying within the County of *Worceſter*, humbly Requeſt your Honor to iſſue a Warrant for calling a Meeting of the ſaid Proprietors to be held at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in *Boſton*, on the firſt Tueſday in *March* next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to act on the following Articles, viz.

1. To chooſe a Moderator.
2. To chooſe a Clerk and Treaſurer.
3. To chooſe a ſtanding Committee to tranſact the Affairs of the Propriety, to ſettle all the Accounts, adjuſt the Debts due from the Propriety, and order the Payment of the ſame ; to ſell or diſpoſe of any Lands undiſpoſed of, and to proſecute in the Law any Perſon or Perſons who have or may have illegally got into Poſſeſſion of any of the Lands belonging to the Propriety, and eject the ſame.
4. To agree and conclude on ſome Method in order to raiſe Money by Tax or otherways, for the diſcharging the Debts that are due, or may become due from the Propriety.
5. To chooſe Collectors, or any other Officers that may be needful, for carrying the Votes or any Affair into Execution.
6. To confirm all paſt Votes and Tranſactions by their Committee or otherways, as recorded in their Books.
7. To agree on ſome Method for keeping the Books and Papers after they ſhall ceaſe to be a Propriety.
8. To agree on ſome Method for calling a Proprietors Meeting for the future, and to paſs any further Votes that may be thought needful.
9. To perambulate the Lines and Bounds of the Wings and Quarters when the Propriety ſhall be wholly divided into Severalties.

Boſton, December 12th 1766.

JOHN JEFFRIES.
THO. HUBBARD,
THO. WALDO,
THO FAYERWEATHER,
MOSES GILL.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*,

L. S.

TO THOMAS FAYERWEATHER, *of* Boſton *in the County of* Suffolk, *in ſaid Province, Eſq* ; *one of the principal Proprietors of the Common & Undivided Lands in the aforeſaid Townſhip of* Rutland, *Greeting*.

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Application and Requeſt, you are (in his Majeſty's Name) hereby required to give Notice (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to the Proprietors of the Common Lands in the Townſhip aforeſaid (the Settlers Parts or Shares therein excepted) to be holden at the Time, Place, and for the Purpoſes mentioned in the aforewritten Petition. Given under my Hand Seal this Twenty Second Day of *December* Anno Domini, 1766, and in the Seventh Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH, *Juſtice of the Peace thro'out the ſaid Province*.

Boſton Dec. 22, 1766.

BY *Virtue of the foregoing Warrant to me directed, I do hereby Notify and Warn the Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands to meet at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in* Boſton, *on the firſt Tueſday in* March 1767, *at* 3 *o'Clock in the Afternoon for the Purpoſes therein mentioned*. T. FAYERWEATHER.

TO be Sold, the Sails, Standing and Running Rigging, Blocks, Maſts, Booms, with all the Iron Work ; likewiſe, Cables and Anchors ſuitable for a Schooner of 50 Tons : Alſo a Bale or two of Brown Paper, ſuitable for Shop keepers, or ſheathing of Veſſels. Inquire of *Shippie Townſend*, Block-Maker.

Juſt Imported and to be Sold by

Nathaniel Cary,

At his Store on the Town-Dock ;

Duffles, Beaver Coating, Bays, Half Thicks, Kerſeys, Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Serges, Checks, Iriſh Linnens, Nails, Pewter, Gun Powder, and a great Variety of Hard Ware.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel A. Otis,

At Store No. 5, juſt below the Swing-Bridge.

COTTON by the Bag.	ENGLISH Steel,
Sugars by the Hogſhead, or ſingle Hundred,	Oznabrigs,
New Rice, Pipes,	Ticklinburgs,
Stone Pitch, Caſe Bottles,	Iſle Shoals dumb FISH,
Nails, Copperas,	A few Buſhels of Hempſeed,
Spices, Twine, Hooks,	Iron Pots, Kettles and Skillets,
Lines, &c &c.	&c &c.

N. B. A few Pieces of Iriſh Linnens, and ſome black Taffaties, may be had at ſaid Store very Cheap.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO CABLES, one 15 Inch Cable, 130 Fathoms, once wet, one 9 Inch Cable 100 Fathoms, quite new. Enquire of *John Langdon*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*.

For the Benefit of Mr. HARTLEY,

Will be perform'd at CONCERT HALL,

On the 15th Inſtant,

A CONCERT

Of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic, conſiſting of ſelect Pieces by the moſt eminent Maſters. To begin preciſely at 6 o'Clock. Tickets to be had at Concert-Hall, Brazen Head, Coffee Houſe, Bunch of Grapes, and at Mr. *Hartley's* Lodgings next Door to Mr. *William Greenleaf*'s the Bottom of Cornhill, at Half a Dollar each.

BROKER's STORE.

Corner of Kilby-Street ;

To be Sold cheap for Caſh,

EXcellent old Liſbon and other Wines, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, Florence Oyl, beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea, Weſt India Rum, Spices of all Sorts, Young's Muſtard, Durham's fine Flour of Muſtard, Split Peas, Kippen's Snuff, Window Glaſs, beſt refined Iron, ſewing Twine, Houſing and Marline, Mens ready made Camblet Cloaks lin'd with Baize, a few Skins of Morocco Leather, Carolina Sole Leather, a ſmall Invoice of Engliſh Goods at Sterling Coſt, &c.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Captain *Joſeph White*, late of *Marſhfield*, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted without Delay, to pay the Sums reſpectively due, to Mrs. *Temperance White*, at *Scituate*, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate. And all Perſons to whom ſaid Eſtate is juſtly indebted, are likewiſe required to apply to ſaid Adminiſtratrix, who will adjuſt and ſettle the ſame.

THE Proprietors of the following Rights viz No. 8, 12, 15, 24, 27, 28, 29, 33, 43, 58, 81, 89, 99, 110 & 115, in *Gorham*, in the County of *Cumberland*, are hereby notified that ſo much of their Rights will be ſold at a public Vendue, to be held at the Houſe of Capt. *Joſhua Freeman*, in *Falmouth*, in ſaid County, on Monday the 4th Day of *May* next, as ſhall be ſufficient to pay the Arrears of Taxes on ſaid Rights, which have been heretofore legally notified, unleſs paid before that Time to *Enoch Freeman*, Eſq; Collector for ſaid Propriety.

Enoch Freeman, per Order of the Committee for ſelling the Delinquents Land.

NOtice is hereby given to the Proprietors of *Pearſon Town*, ſo called, in the County of *Cumberland*, That the following Taxes have been granted on their Rights, at their legal Meetings, viz. 30th of *March* 1761. 18*s*. on each Right.—On the ſecond Wedneſday of *April* 1763. 30*s*. on each Right—and 28th of *May* 1766. 30*s*. on each Right, amounting in the whole to £.3 18*s*. Lawful Money, for carrying on the Settlement of ſaid Townſhip. And the ſaid Proprietors are hereby notified to pay the ſame to me, otherwiſe their Land will be ſold to pay the ſame, according to Law.

Joſhua Freeman, jun. *Collector*.

Falmouth, December 15, 1766.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL

Majesty ^ vide in the Index for Speeches ◊◊◊◊◊◊ vide the Stamp Act pa. 53

^ vide Lord Shelburnes Letter page 535